other letter from the judge of the Police Court, Cincinnati, is as follows: 'Your inquiry on the 17th, directed to me, received, and to one who has handled police business as I have during the last four years it is an evident fact that when people have emoyment as they have now crimes and lonies are less numerous by at least 50 such as the police judge knows the truth of the old adage, "Idleness is the devil's workshop." When there is business depression in the land, when factories, mills nd work shops are closed, when men run from shop to shop, from city to city across our country looking for employment, and fail to find same, after a little while they grow careless and indifferent, and lose, in many instances, all self-respect for themselves, and commit deeds and acts of violence which they would not even think of had they been employed.' Signed William

Now, Mr. Bryan, do you not know that Democratic success in November means an police judge of Cincinnati? You owe it to this country to assist in bringing about your own defeat, and a few more speeches in the gas beit similar to those lately deivered would make Indiana safe for Mc-Kinley by at least fifty thousand. Are you aware that in Indiana there were three thousand inmates of poorhouses in 1896, today but 1,500, and 5,000 less in jails than in 1896? You said, 'The gold standard has been a failure and has nothing to recommend it except misery, which has followed it wherever it has been tried.' We refer you to the fact that since you made this false statement India, Russia, Peru, Costa Rica and Ecuador have adopted the gold standard, and that every country in the world to-day is on a gold basis except China, Mexico and a few countries of South America, and our commerce with the gold-stand ard countries amounts annually to \$18,000, 000,000, while our commerce with free-silver have us fall from the constellation of the nations and sink to the level of China and Mexico in order that your ambitions may be realized? You said 'That want and misery will be with us if the gold standard is maintained.' Let me remind you that there are in this country one hundred scientific and technical schools, one hundred and sixty-five schools of theology, one nundred and fifty schools of medicine, one hundred schools of law, two hundred and fifty thousand schoolhouses, four hundred thousand teachers and fifteen million happy boys and girls dwelling therein, costing wo millions of dollars annually. TEARS FOR AGUINALDO.

"No, Mr. Bryan, your tears may fall up-000,000 since 1896. You said busito the fact that there were six thousand "We will export no more goods but will import from foreign lands all the goods we will use.' If you ever told a political falsehood this one certainly sits enthroned as the monumental one of the nineteenth century. In refutation of this remarkable prophecy we refer you to the following tables, and beg of you to study and re-"The exports to the following countries

are as follows: Cuba-1896, \$7,530,880; 1900, \$26,513,613 Porto Rico-1896, \$2,102,094; 1900, \$4,640,413. Hawaii-1896, \$3,985,707; 1900, \$13,505,148. Philippines-1896, \$162,466; 1900, \$2,640,499. -Exports of Manufactures .-

1860, \$40,345,000; 1896, \$228,000,000; 1900, \$432,--Exports-Farm Products .-

1894, \$907,946,000; 1895, \$751,833,000; 1899, \$1,-151,000,000. "It will be observed that the loss to the farmer under the Wilson tariff law in 1895 was \$156,000,000, and the gain to the farmer under the Dingley tariff law in 1899 was \$400,000,000. We also refer you to the following table, which explains why our circulation has increased \$800,000,000 since 1896, because we have experienced the operation of that invaluable law that just in proportion that our exports exceed our imports so will our national wealth increase. You will observe that under Republican rule we have invariably sold more than we have

"Excess of imports over exports, 1860, \$20,000,000; excess of exports over imports. 1892, \$262,875,000; excess of imports over exports, 1896, \$18,500,000; excess of exports over imports, 1900, \$544,471,000; excess of exports over imports, 1790 to 1897, \$383,000,000; 1897 to 1900, \$1,500,000,000.

ENORMOUS INCREASE.

"It will thus be observed that within the brief period of three and one-half years of William McKinley's administration the extimes as much as it was in 107 years of the life of this Republic. We presume Mr. Bryan, in the face of this overwhelming evidence as to the falsity of every prophecy of his forebodings have been realized), that his answer in his own defense was traveling to the old country. The captain observed Pat alongside of the rail, and he, in company with others, was heaving up Jonah. The captain, out of sympathy, remarked, 'Patrick, you seem to have a weak stomach.' Patrick became quite indignant and replied, 'Begorra, I am throwing as far as any of them.' So Mr. Bryan might reply he was throwing as near the mark as any of the Democrats. "I have very little to say upon the

ct of trusts, for there is no issue as between the Democratic and Republican parties upon this question! Both are pronunced in their platforms against them. The only question that confronts the voter in regard to trusts is which party, according to their past records, has been the most active and sincere in their efforts to suppress them? The Democratic party has done absolutely nothing, except to oppose the efforts of the Republican party to regulate the unfair combinations of capital. As early as 1888 our party, in national convention assembled, declared their opposition to all combinations of capital erganized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade. In 1899 against the opposition of the Democratic party, the Sherman anti-trust law was passed, and under it the attorney general of the United States dissolved the Joint Traffic Association, consisting of thirty-one raifroad companies, and also dissolved the Addison Pipe and Steel Company. Other trusts immediately reorganized and put themselves beyond the reach of the federal law. The Republican party, realizing this fact, preposed, on June 1, 1900, the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States: "That Congress shall have power to define, regulate and control, prolibit or disselve trusts, monopolies or com-States may continue to exercise such power in any manner not conflicting with the laws of the United States.'

DEFEATED BY DEMOCRATS. "This meritorious amendment was defeated by the Democrats of the House of Representatives, only five of them voting toward trusts is wholly insincere. To how much better advantage would Mr. Bryan appear as the liberator of his country if he were to turn his genius and ability to settling and solving some of the living. burning questions of the hour, instead of arraying capital against labor, the masses against the classes, advising them to put their hands in the pocketbooks of others and that they take a trip to the seashore. How much better it would be if he were to use his efforts to harmonize capital and labor, and bring about their union and marriage, to the end that the perplexing questions which arise concerning wages, causing strikes, misery and suffering, to be settled by the peaceful means of arbitration, as in New Zealand, where strikes are unknown and where arbitration is made idatory. We have seen splendid effects following the law that was passed by our Legislature, known as the arbitration law. and recently at Terre Haute, where it was agreed that the differences between the street-car company and its employes should be left to arbitration and the then should continue work, pending a settlement; or let him advocate a division of profits as in France and in many cities of this country, the most notable example of which is that of the Proctor & Gamble Company, of Cheinnati. The day is not far distant when capital and labor, by proper organization, will meet on the level of good-fellowship for the purpose of arranging wages by the year and combined so as to prevent the

glutting of markets and overproduction, the curse of capital and labor alike.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND. "There is a higher law than the antitrust law, and it is the law of supply and demand. Trusts may regulate prices, but the public regulates the demand. Trusts fall of their own weight when built upon avarice and greed. Thirteen trusts, representing \$800,000,000 capital, are tottering on their base. The public is not injured, simply those people who desire to make exorbitant profits by way of speculation, and such dupes and victims as would otherwise invest in lottery tickets. You can take a horse to water; you cannot make him drink, neither can the trusts make the pub-

and unreasonable." \* \* \* The speaker then took up Mr. Bryan's garbled quotations from Lincoln, Blaine and others and criticised a number of the Nebraska man's utterances during his campaigning tours, charging that some of these were insulting to laboring men, unfriendly to soldiers and others sacrilegious. He then took up Mr. Bryan's first paramount issue,

imperialism, saying: "In looking in the Century Dictionary for the meaning and definition of this word i an empire,' and believing as I do that there is not a single American citizen that desires an emperor or an empire. I searched for another meaning, and found that when one leaves a portion of the beard upon the an imperial beard, and inasmuch as the Populists of this country are the only ones that wear this character of beard, they must be the imperialists of this country. The charge of imperialism is so ridiculous that the Democratic party in national convention at Kansas City had to declare by unanimous resolution that the paramount issue in this campaign is imperialism in order that it might have legs to stand upon One would think from the oratory and energy expended upon imperialism that this the sun. The truth is that the cry of imperialism dates back to 1787, when the Articles of Confederation were supplanted by the Constitution of the United States, there were those at that time who opposed the adoption of the Constitution, saying that it gave the federal government too much power, and republic was another name for empire, and from that time to this whenever the majesty of federal law was applied to bring rebellious States into the Union and compel their recognition of its power those affected would cry 'imperial-

IN CALHOUN'S TIME. you to the fact that in 1896 the value of | met in Baltimore in May, 1840, and gave to sheep was \$65,000,000, to-day they are worth | this country the first political platform \$1,000,000, that the value of the animals was tinctured and saturated with the docof farm property has increased stitution. It declared that the federal govsolely from the Constitution, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise less failures in 1899 than in 1896. You said | doubtful constitutional powers.' In opposition to this view, be it said to the everlasting credit of the Republican party that at its very birth it breathed the sentiment of a broad and liberal construction of the Constitution, for at Philadelphia in June, 1856, where was nominated General John C. Fremont, the Republican platform declared that the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government. Thus it will be seen that the views entertained by the two parties upon the question of the powers of Congress are as old as the parties themselves, and will be settled by as decisive a victory in 1900 as in the years

that have gone. \* \* \* "Old soldiers do you appreciate what this charge of imperialism means? It is equal to the charge that we have forgotten the sufferings of Valley Forge, the victims of Yorktown, the success of our forces upon and and sea in the war of 1812; that we have forgotten the battle fields of blood. the sorrow and suffering of the sixties; that we have forgotten the horrors of Andersonville, where thirty-two thousand comrades were crowded upon twenty-seven acres of ground, and surrounded with the stockade and the dead line; that we have forgotten that those poor, emaciated beings only had six square feet of mother earth to move and live and have their being on in that hell of suffering where maggets and scurvy and disease claimed ten thousand of those precious souls, where fingers fell off and the flesh would slip from the bones of the suffering. It is equal to a charge that we have forgotten the cost of this Republic in blood, viz.-one million of lives since the foundation of this govern-

APPEAL TO DEMOCRATS.

"We appeal to Democrats for your support, not because the success of the Republican party is in peril, but because the Nation's progress, the Nation's glory and her achievements for one hundred years are in peril; because the happiness of home and the comforts of the fireside are in peril, and the Nation's financial integrity and credit are in peril. We appeal to you and ask you for your suffrage to the end that wherever our flag has been unfurled it shall ever remain, and the authority over that territory shall be held supreme. "Your support and vote for McKinley can

do no violence to your political beliefs. You are more nearly carrying on to victory your principles as Democrats by voting for Wiliam McKinley than in voting for William J. Bryan, for as Mr. Eckels, ex-controller of currency under President Cleveland, said hat he opposed Mr. Bryan because he was Populist, and not a Democrat, and as Captain English said in his speech at ism. Bryanism and Aguinaldoism," Me-Kinley stands on the rock of patriotism and | pulled out her original nest material. all the raging waves of populism shall not prevail against him."

"The truth is, since the tariff has been two great parties in the past, there is now little difference between them. We ask you and magnify the names of Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson because they were for expansion and for sound money. We stand on your platform of 1892, which declared that the dollar, unit of coinage, of either silver or gold, must be of equal intrinsic value or be adjusted through international

"Let this new combination of political affairs be known as the Republican-Democratic party of the twentieth century, and let all those who oppose its grand march. the march of the flag, the harmonizing and civilizing influence of this great Republic, be buried beneath the wheels of progress while we go marching on.'

#### The Summer Puppy.

Philadelphia North American. The most interesting study in cold weather effects can be obtained if one has a summer-born puppy dog in the house. Such a dog, not having known what a tinations, whether existing in the form of | chilly air is, registers every degree of cold | a combination or otherwise. The several more exactly than a dollar and a half thermometer can, and with a personal grievance against weather that is pitiful. He stands around with an injured expression that plainly shows he considers himself the victim of some mean trick-

> "What are you doing to me?" he seems to ask, as he vainly seeks a spot where he can rid himself of his "gooseflesh" and once more feel like a real warm baby dog. Not having learned yet that brisk exercise will restore him to his usual canine warmth he simply leans up against the wall, wonders what has come over the house and shivers as if he were in an icebex. This phenomenon is very interesting to human beings who are blessed with such | green a dog, yet as summer dogs are rare, it is probable that few people have ever observed it, and it is therefore added to the records of science by the careful student of isothermal lines and other weather

#### The Goldenrod.

This flower is fuller of the sun Than any our pale north can show;
It has the heart of August won,
And scatters wide the warmth and glow
Kindled at summer's midnoon blaze,
Where gentians of September bloom
Along October's leaf strewn ways,
And through November's paths of gloom,

Herald of autumn's reign, it sets Gay bonfires blazing round the field; Rich autumn pays in gold his debts For tenancy that summer yields. Beauty's slow harvest now comes in; And promise with fulfillment won; The heart's vast hope does but begin, Filled with ripe seeds of aweetness gone

Because its myriad glimmering plumes Like a great army's stir and wave;
Because its gold in billows blooms
The poor man's barren walks to lave;
Because its sun-shaped blossoms show
How souls receive the light of God.
And unto earth give back that glow—
I thank Him for the goldenrod.

WHEN THE TREES ARE BARE.

have stripped the trees, and the leaves which have formed the tender beauty of spring and the glory of summer lie prone in the dust, think not the beauty of the

By OLIVE THORNE MILLER.

tree is departed. Then first it shows its undisguised self-its individuality. The study of trees at this time is most fascinating, and shows us anew how we are all linked together from the monad to the man. For, to the open mind, every tree in its method of growth, the formation and arrangement of its branches and twigs, irresistibly suggests character, as we know

it in our own race. In the tree which throws its branches broadly out upon the air, with twigs wide spread to the least tip, we see the open hearted generous soul. That one whose branches are gnarly, with twigs full of kinks and knots, typifies the opinionated, crochety personage we all know. The tall, spindling tree, whose branches seem never to have had time to spread, so anx-

ing for something beyond neighbors in the world of trees

to light the abandoned homes of the birds hitherto carefully concealed by foliage Then one may study bird architecture without fear of disturbing any one.

These little structures should not be looked upon as mere cradles to hold young birds, but as homes, as the scenes of love sions that cluster about the human nursery. And above all, as expressions of in dividuality. For each one has a character of its own, and they will be found to be almost as varied as the human nests we see about us.

that all robin nests, for example, exactly resemble each other. It is a fact that there also differences, and we frequently see a robin's nest totally unlike the conventional one. As for instance one built last summer near Philadelphia and carefully preserved, after it had served its use, in the Philadelphia Academy of Science, where it may be seen to-day. It was made entirely of the snowy stems and flowers of the piant called "everlasting." The stems were woven together to form the framework, while the white blossoms covered the outside, making an exceedingly showy and beautiful struc-

The king bird, too, often shows originality in the choice of building material. A nest in an orchard on a Maine hillside where sheep were kept was composed entirely, so far as could be seen from the ground, of wool. It was, of course, very conspicuous among the green foliage, and perhaps no bird except one who, like the king bird, feels perfectly competent to defend his own family would venture to set

up so glaring a mansion. Then again on the Maine coast, where many trees are hung with the dainty green hanging moss (usnea), a king bird built her nursery in a conspicuous branch of an apple tree almost wholly of this pretty green material. In Maine also was found by a correspondent a hanging nest-prob ably a vired's-made of tarred rope which the writer had been using, combined with strips of birch bark from the woodpile It would have been interesting to see the struggles of the dainty clad vireo with that awkward and repulsive material.

Birds are not, as is generally supposed slavishly devoted to the ways of their forefathers, the traditions of their families; they are willing to make experiments. A least flycatcher in Vermont, a tiny creature with very decided opinions of her own, accepted the offerings of a bird-loving neighbor, and built her nest of gaily col ored bits of worsted, finely cut strips o cotton, etc. This experiment was disastrous. In the first place, other birds-rob ins and English sparrows-resenting this departure from flycatcher customs, tried to pull the unnatural structure to pieces. The least flycatcher-like his relations-can always hold his own, and he succeeded in preserving the gaudy nursery. But a long, soaking rain proved too much for it, and brought it to the ground with its comple ment of eggs. Again the plucky little builder accepted the material which had wrought the disaster, and a second nest was made and stocked with eggs. But a second accident of the same kind discouraged her, and she removed her residence to a distant orchard and returned to the traditional style of architecture.

In central Ohio, a year or two ago, tufted titmouse-a bewitching cousin of our own charming chickadee-sought a change in the custom of her tribe by lining her nest with the hair of a gentleman whom she found sitting on a bench in his grounds. He was reading, with his head resting on the back of his seat, when he suddenly felt a tugging at his hair. Being a bird lover, he kept still, and in a moment the tiny Snelbyville, Oct. 20, 'My ambitions are none | nest builder flew with a beakful of his other than those of other citizens who de- hairs. Retaining his position, he soon saw sire to stamp out forever, socialism, popu- her returning, and this time she braced her feet firmly against his head while she

Nests appear, on a hasty look, to be of the simplest construction, and we do not realize the labor they represent. The famsettled the sreat gulf which divided the lily just mentioned-the titmice-seem particularly hard workers. Some of them make elaborate nests and one of the species to join us and join us forever. We laud in California constructs a long, hanging. purse-like structure of plant down, fine mosses, insect cocoons and other things, all felted together into quite a solid bag. Nor are they the only hard workers among the small birds. A humming bird's nest, hardly bigger than a walnut, the building of which was closely watched by a trained observer, was estimated to contain more than two thousand loads of material, probably plant down, each load of which, of course, was sought where it grew, brought in the beak of the builder and laboriously felted to the structure by prodding with beak and treading with feet. The work was plainly very severe for the little creature, and it took several days

to complete. During the whole time her mate did not once appear. The decorations sometimes found on these abandoned homes are curious and interesting as showing aesthetic taste and individuality. When they are of lichens alone they should perhaps be considered as used for concealment rather than ornamentation, but the gayly colored lichens on the nest of a yellow-throated vireo make it more, instead of less conspicuous A fresh nest of this bird, before it has faded, is exquisite, being of different colored lichens, green, yellow, black and Valley Mills. pink, put on with taste and harmonious effect. It is said that these are added entirely by the male, after his mate has finished the structure and begun her duties

The wood-pewee, too, uses the lichen decoration, although she does not indulge in varied colors. A dainty and useful nest in my possession is of the green usnea moss loosely woven together, scarcely firm enough to hold the eggs, and covered outside with lichen about the same shade of

A redstart nest on the coast of Maine this summer is decorated with some white. silky plant fiber, not only around the body of the nest, but hanging in a long trailing fringe, which made it very conspicuous among the bright green branches of the young spruce on which it rested. Even the English sparrow has been seen overlaying the nest with blossoms of the sweet alys-

Another thing showing that our feathered neighbors are not slavishly attached to their family traditions is the fact that some of them are glad to avail themselves of the labors of others. Not only do de-serted woodpecker's nests and bird houses find eager takers, such as bluebirds, owls, chickadees and others, but even empty nests are often occupied. I have seen the nest of a Baltimore oriole

which was seized upon by a house wren, not quite with the consent of the buliders, filled it with twigs, wren fashion, and occupied as a wren nursery. I have also another briole nest in the bottom of which some small bird constructed a snug yet solid nest of her own. It was hung from a low branch, and my attention was attracted by its dragging the branch down, show-

writes me of a wood thrush who took a robin's nest after the robin family had departed, added new lining and established herself therein. There is always one regret in gathering these treasures of autumn-that we did not

Brooklyn, N. Y. SUBURBAN SOCIETY NEWS.

have the pleasure of seeing them when they were full of life-were happy homes.

Brightwood.

Miss Bertha Hoss is visiting friends Mrs. C. Morgan and daughter hav Mr. C. Bush has returned home from visit to Gallon, O.

Mr. William Bynum is visiting relatives in Bellefontaine, O. Mr. John Winow, of St. Louis, is the guest of friends here. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bauer spent las week with relatives in Owensburg.

Miss Stella Spergin returned home last Mrs. Charles Shaw, of Winchester, wa the guest of Mrs. Taylor last week. Mrs. Freeman and children have returned after a visit with relatives in Cleveland, O. Miss Nora McClelland, of Mattoon, Ill.,

was the guest of Miss Stella Brown las Mrs. J. M. Davis, of Salem and Miss Ella McGuire, of Farmland, are the guests of Mrs. John Hays. Mr. and Mrs. William Hinchman, of Cleveland, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs.

Robert Mathews. Mrs. George Fishback, of Chicago, who was the guest of Mrs. M. Frederick Lamen, has returned home. The members of the Chosen Friends gave

a social at the home of Dr. and Mrs. B. A. Brown last Wednesday evening. Mr. Ford, of Montano, and Miss Huffner, of Dayton, O., who were the guests of Mrs. Calvin Bush, have returned home.

#### Haughville.

Mr. Frank Perry is visiting friends Mrs. Maggie Sayers has returned from trip to Louisville.

Mrs. Stout and son Everson have re turned from a visit to Attica. Mrs. S. Schurch was the guest of rela tives in Germantown last week. Mrs. R. F. Patterson, of Baton Rouge, La., is the guest of Miss Blanche Gregg. Mrs. Frederick Martin, of Elwood, was

Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffer, of Cleveland, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miss Maggie Jones, of Waynesville, who was the guest of the Misses Lampart, has

the guest of Mrs. Charles D. Hawkins last

#### West Indianapolis.

Mrs. B. F. Schooley is visiting friends in Mrs. David Robinson is visting friends in

Miss Grace Wilson is visiting relatives in Dr. Gaddes has returned from a trip to Michigan.

Miss Edna Utter is visiting relatives in Miss Rush is visiting relatives in Craw-Mrs. W. Prosser is visiting friends in

Mrs. Harry Woods is visiting friends in Rev. S. B. Grimes visited friends in Zionsville last week. Mrs. John Blue is visiting her parents in Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. Wood, of Dupont, is the guest of Mrs. Protsman. Mrs. McKane, of Marshall, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. Gould. Mrs. Frank McClure has returned to her home in Martinsville.

Mrs. Phillips, of Michigan City, is the guest of Mrs. Seibert. Mr. Walter Keith returned last week from a trip to Illinois. Mrs. John Heard left yesterday to visit

her daughter in Tipton. Mr. and Mrs. John Lingle are visiting relatives in Oaklandon. Mrs. Simmons and son have returned to their home in Bainbridge. Mrs. Cook and daughter have returned

from a trip to Shannondale. Mrs. Maude Gibbs, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. W. W. Gibbs. The Pleasure Club was entertained last week by Mrs. Thomas Tibbs. The Shakspeare Club will be entertained

Tuesday night by Mrs. Seibert. The Thursday Afternoon Club will meet this week with Mrs. Dr. Benham. Mrs. Walter Hoss will leave to-day to visit her parents in Feesburg, O. Miss Carrie Yorger, of Cumberland, was the guest of Mrs. A. Foltz last week. Mrs. Cline and children, of Muncie, were the guests of Mrs. F. S. Ayers last week. Mrs. J. L. Stout is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Miller, in Flackville. Miss Mayme McCammon, of Louisville,

Ky., is the guest of the Misses Shepherd. The Ladies' Aid Society of Trinity M. E. Church will meet this week with Mrs. Trot-Mrs. Ora Faught, after a vist with friends take, the editor dumped his charge out into here, has returned to her home in Ridgethe street again. Then he returned and apologized lamely to the rightful husband

Mr. William Newman, of Martinsville, Ill., was the guest of Mr. T. Tibbs last Mrs. A. Lyons has returned from a

two weeks' visit with friends in Green-The Mission Circle of the River-avenue nurch will meet this week with

The W. F. M. S. of the First M. E. Church will meet next Friday with Mrs.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational Church will meet this week with Mrs. Williamson. The Ladies' Aid Society of the River-ave-

nue Baptist Church will meet this week | get the start, and to get up. The Pastime Club will give a masquerade party Wednesday night at the home

of Miss Clarice Metz. A surprise party was tendered Miss Cecil Toner yesterday by her young friends in honor of her birthday.

Mrs. Mary Gohman and Miss Anna Keuhn, of New Albany, were the guests of Mrs. J. Gohman last week. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Morris-street Christian Church will meet Wednes-

day afternoon with Mrs. Lee. Miss Ida Weber has arrived in New York from Europe, and after a two weeks' visit with friends in the East, will return home. Mrs. John Bennett, of New York city. a traveling newspaper correspondent, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Byrkit last week. The members of the Epworth League of Trinity M. E. Church will give a hay-wagen party Holloween night and will go

to the home of Miss Harriett Phipps, in

The Twentieth Century Club will hold its meeting Wednesday night. It will be president's night, and the installation of officers will be held.

#### COOKING IN CUBA.

No Need There for Elaborate Treatises on Cookery.

Chicago Post. Someone sent Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick's neat "First Aid to Young Housekeepers" to a newly married friend whose husband is stationed in Cuba. "My dear," wrote the recipient, "that is

a charmingly ornamental little book you sent me, and I can see how practical its suggestions are for Chicago, but conditions are too primitive here for anything of the kind. I won't say primitive, either, for I do believe such simplicity is in advance of our complex arrangements. We could with advantage model our household affairs after those of high-class Cubans. Some day, when I have been here long enough, maybe I will write a book of suggestions to 'Old Housekeepers' on how to be comfortable with little trouble.
"You remember Mrs. Herrick gives two double-column pages of fine print to lists of absolutely necessary cooking utensils. I think our batterie de cuisine numbers

tweive articles. She gives instructions on how to light a fire and keep it going, how to economize in coal and kindlings, and all about stove lifters and things. We have no kitchen range, no ovens, no boll-BROADWAY ers. Our cooking is done over three holes of burning charcoal, called here a fugone, ing that it was far heavier than an empty or hearth. We never roast meat; we buy or locally it ready roasted. But we have the nicest and observer in Pennsylvania stews and broiled and fried things. And Next Week-"Rice & Barton Gaiety Co." or bearth. We never roast meat; we buy it ready roasted. But we have the nicest

# Sander & Recker's

Good Furniture=-Style, Quality, Exclusiveness.

These are the distinguishing features of OUR FURNITURE. We have quotedare quoting, and always will quote PRICES THE LOWEST-QUALITY considered. This time it's Sideboards, Buffets, and Dining-room Furniture generally-in Golden Oak. Flemish, genuine mahogany. These specials should be of interest to intending buyers:



Extension Tables, China Closets and Dining Chairs to Match at Correspondingly Reduced Prices.

### Especially Intersting News on Our Parlor Floors!

WE ARE MAKERS-We save you one profit .- Let' us show you the finest collection of Colonial French Inlaid Odd Parlor Pieces, Davenports, etc., ever brought to Indianapolis. Select your own covers, we make it to your order. Just arrived, a large shipment of gold pieces. Note a few prices:

Reception Chairs in Gold, silk \$3.48, instead of \$5.50 | Choice Window Seats, in \$7.50, instead of \$10 \$7 Reception Chairs, Gold, at.....\$4.95 | Beautiful Inexpensive Pieces, Just the Thing

SANDER & RECKER, 219-221-223 East Washington Street,

Directly Opposite Courthouse,

omelet can be. We never bake bread; we buy that in delicious long, crusty loaves, We do no washing at home and-here is a sad drawback-we have little hot water. tubs, boards, wringers, irons, starch, etc., is thrown to the winds. So is the teaching on cleaning woodwork, carpets, rugs and curtains. Our floors are marble or tiles, and we eliminate all possible drap-ery, lest it harbor fleas. We have few windows to wash, and they are generally either wide open to let in the air, or tightly closed, shutters and all, to keep out the heat. Consequently they do not get dirty. Besides, this is not a smoky place. We hardly use butter or milk; they are both poor and expensive, and ice to keep them fresh is a luxury. Thus we have no need of a big icebox, and the precepts on keep-

ing it sweet fall unheeded. "All this may sound uncomfortable to you, but native cooks do wonders in the way of savory cooking, and we do not require such heavy meals as at home. We use more salads and wine and cheese; we have an early coffee and a second dejeuner. like the French, a custom I have always liked. Then our rooms are much more inviting, with their cool floors, rattan furniture and absence of hangings, than a bedraped and bestuffed American home would be. And though it is hard to get hot water for baths, we have plenty of cold, which is never too cold here, besides shower baths galore.'

#### A Lodger's Experience.

Philadelphia Record. A young editor took an apartment last week on South Twelfth street. The landlady said frankly to him: "I will teil you sir, that my husband is a worthless fellow. I have to support him and he sometimes comes home very late drunk. There is no other objection to my house." The editor said this was no matter and thought no more of it until a few nights later when a great uproar in the street awoke him. He looked out of the window and saw a man lying on the doorstep shouting ribald things. "The husband," thought the editor. "I'll go down and let him in." He ran forth in his pyjamas, grabbed the husband by the neck, and, jerking him into the hallway, proceeded to drag him up the stairs. But the man made strong objections to this treatment. He howled oaths and abuse, kicked, struggled, even pulled out a handful of the young editor's hair, but this was in vain, for the youth is strong and of a determined mind, and he was bound that he would do his landlady a good turn. He had got perhaps three parts of the way upstairs with his burden when two heads were poked in the dim light over the balustrade and the landlady's voice said: "Why, Mr. Blank, what are you doing?" The editor panted as he took a fresh hold and at the same time ducked a sharp uppercut: "I'm bringing your husband up, ma'am. He's drunk again, I'm sorry to say." From the other head on the landing these words then issued in a deep bass voice: "What do you mean, young feller, by 'drunk again?' I'm this lady's husband. That man doesn't belong here." Instantly realizing his mis-

#### for his strange words. About the Uses of "Get."

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. A Harvard professor, after telling his class in composition never to use "gotten," added that most persons should use "get" and "got" about one-tenth about as much as they do. Is he not right?

"Get" means to acquire, to gain, or to procure. It is used correctly in such sentences as "Get understanding," "Please get my book," "I have got it for you from the shelf," "He is getting what you want," and also in the idloms-to get at, to get away, to get down, to get home, to get near, to get off or on, to get to a place, to

If we restricted ourselves to these uses of "get" we could not be criticised, but we are likely not to do so, especially when we use "got" with some form of "nave." Two mistakes-"have got" instead of "have." and "have got" instead of "must," are the

"Get" does not mean to possess. Of course, we generally possess what we gain, or procure, but we do not necessarily do so, and "get" expresses the act of acquiring, not the act of possessing, which may follow. "Have" is the verb that should denote possession, but how many times every day do we hear "I have got" used to express possession! Someone gives us a new book. There is no effort of acquiring on our part, but we say, "I have got a new book." when "I have a new book" would be correct, as well as simpler and more elegant. This applies, of course, to the other persons and numbers. Nine times out of ten, when we hear "He has got." "They have got," "Have you got?" the correct expression would be "He has," "They have," "Have you?"

#### Modest Man. Philadelphia Press.

Braggs-What? Miss Romanz? No. she's not for me. She told me the other day that the man she marries must be handsome rather than wealthy. Briggs-Well, you're certainly not wealthy, but-Braggs-Of course, 'Luat's just it. I hate

to have a girl throw herself at my head

that way. AMUSEMENTS.

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